

MAPLE & CO

FURNITURE
FOR
BANKS
OFFICES
BOARD
ROOMS
FURNITURE

MAPLE & CO. FIT UP OFFICES.
Board Rooms and Committee Rooms
for Banking, Insurance, and Railway Com-
panies, Solicitors, and others. Being
manufacturers on a very large scale, they
are able to carry out all such orders in
the most expeditious manner, as well as
at the smallest cost consistent with good
materials and workmanship.

TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD LONDON

MIDLAND RAILWAY HOTELS.

LONDON	MIDLAND GRAND	- St. Pancras Station, N.W. (With Shilling cab fare of Gray's-inn, Inns of Court, Temple Bar, and Law Courts, &c. Buses to all parts every minute. Close to King's Cross Metropolitan Railway Station. The New Venetian Rooms are available for Public and Private Dinners, Arbitration Meetings, &c.)
LIVERPOOL	ADELPHI	- Close to Central (Midland) Station.
BRADFORD	MIDLAND	- Excellent Restaurant.
LEEDS	QUEEN'S	- In Centre of Town.
DERBY	MIDLAND	- For Peak of Derbyshire.
MORECAMBE	MIDLAND	- Tennis Lawn to Seashore. Golf. Telegraphic Address "Midotel."

Tariffs on Application.

WILLIAM TOWLE, Manager Midland Railway Hotels.

X IMPORTANT TO SOLICITORS X

In Drawing LEASES or MORTGAGES of
LICENCED PROPERTY

To see that the Insurance Covenants include a policy covering the risk of

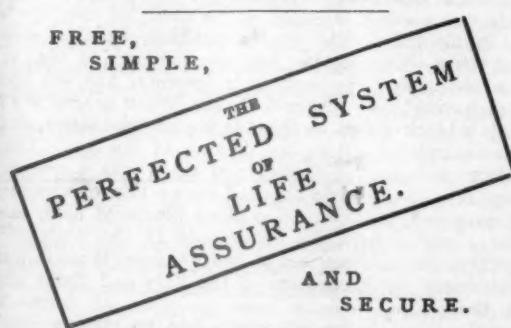
LOSS OR FORFEITURE OF THE LICENSE.

Suitable clauses, settled by Counsel, can be obtained on application to
THE LICENSES INSURANCE CORPORATION AND
GUARANTEE FUND, LIMITED,
24, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LEGAL AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

10, FLEET STREET, LONDON.



TOTAL ASSETS, £2,881,000. INCOME, £334,000.

The Yearly New Business exceeds ONE MILLION.

Assurances in force, TEN MILLIONS.

TRUSTEES.

The Right Hon. Lord HALSBURY (Lord Chancellor).

The Hon. Mr. Justice KEKEWICH.

The Right Hon. Sir JAMES PARKER DEANE, Q.C., D.C.L.

FREDERICK JOHN BLAKE, Esq.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Esq.

VOL. XXXIX., No. 45.

The Solicitors' Journal and Reporter.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7, 1895.

Contents.

CURRENT TOPICS.....	747	WINDING UP NOTICES.....	756
THE JUDICATURE ACTS, 1873-1894.....	749	CANDIDATES' NOTICES.....	758
CORRESPONDENCE.....	750	BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.....	758
LAW SOCIETIES.....	752	PUBLIC GENERAL STATUTES.....	758
LEGAL NEWS.....	752		

Cases Reported this Week.

(BEFORE THE VACATION JUDGE.)

Alliance Financial Corporation (Lim.)	750
Besson v. Besson. Besson v. Besson & Co. (Lim.)	750
The Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883, and in the Matter of the Election for the Stroud Division of the County of Gloucester, held on the 18th day of July, 1895	750
(CASES OF LAST SETTLEMENTS.)	
Attorney-General v. Lord Sudley and Others	750
Gaffyn v. Lazarus	751

CURRENT TOPICS.

WE REGRET to announce the death of Mr. J. W. PYE-SMITH, the Town Clerk of Sheffield. Associated with that town all his life, Mr. PYE-SMITH had taken an active part both in its public affairs and in numerous religious and philanthropic movements. Joining his father's firm some thirty years ago, he was in private practice as a solicitor until 1887. During this period he was successively councillor, alderman, and mayor, and, in the last year of it, President of the Sheffield District Incorporated Law Society. In 1887, upon a vacancy occurring in the town clerkship, he was elected to that office without opposition, and while he held it he had the management of many important matters, notably the acquisition of the waterworks by the town. He was an excellent example of a class of men whose influence is all-important in the development and elevation of municipal life.

THE ACCOUNTS of the Land Registry which have been published are interesting more for what they conceal than for what they reveal. To all appearance the office is in a state of singular financial prosperity. The receipts are £16,257; the expenditure £8,929. There is thus a surplus of £7,328. The explanation lies in the fact, noted at the top of the account, that with the Land Registry has been incorporated the Middlesex Registry of Deeds. But what proportion of the £16,257 represents receipts in respect of the Land Registry, and what in respect of the Middlesex Registry, the account is careful not to shew. Some years ago the fees of the Middlesex Registry amounted to about £15,000, so that it does not look as though the Land Registry contributed very much. The account in its present form serves the double object of concealing at once the annual cost to the country of registration of title, and the burden imposed upon owners of land in Middlesex by registration of deeds.

THE ACCOUNT of the receipts and expenditure in respect of the High Court of Justice and the Court of Appeal, which has just been issued, shews that the total expenditure is £637,902. The chief items of which this is composed are: salaries of judges (including salary of the Lord Chancellor, £6,000), £148,716; retiring annuities of judges (including pensions of Lord Chancellors at £5,000 per annum each), £31,631; salaries of officers, judge's clerks, &c., £269,485; pensions, compensations, and superannuation allowances of officers, &c., £61,854. There is also an item of £10,229 for circuit expenses of the judges and their suites. The expenditure shews a decrease of £13,170 as compared with the previous year. The receipts are £489,649; but of this amount the sum of £92,017 represents the amount of dividends which would have arisen from stock representing the Suitors' Fund had the same not been cancelled under the Courts of Justice (Salaries and Funds) Act, 1869. Of the actual receipts the chief item is £341,791 received by the Inland Revenue Department for fee stamps on proceedings in the Supreme Court, a decrease of £22,537 on the corresponding

amount for the previous year. It is not clear why the authorities responsible for these accounts should treat the unclaimed money of suitors as a source of revenue available for carrying on the judicial business of the country, especially as, under the present arrangement, the income is purely fictitious. Contrasting the actual expenditure with the actual receipts, it seems that the administration of justice in the Supreme Court costs the country £240,271, an amount which cannot be considered as excessive.

THE VARIOUS Treasury minutes relating to the remuneration of the Law Officers of the Crown are conveniently collected in a Parliamentary paper which has been issued this week. The minute of the 12th of August, 1875, fixed the salaries of the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General for non-contentious business at £7,000 and £6,000 a year respectively, and fees for contentious business were to be paid according to the ordinary professional scale. The minute of the 8th of December, 1889, repeated this arrangement, and added that the ordinary professional scale should mean the scale of fees which a Queen's counsel of average standing might properly accept, with a maximum fee of 150 guineas on brief (unless the Chancellor of the Exchequer sanctioned a higher fee), and refresher 30 guineas; the special fee for appearing out of London not to exceed 100 guineas. In the minute of the 5th of December, 1892, appears the first restriction on private practice. The law officers were not to appear for private clients in any case except in the House of Lords and before the Privy Council, and upon retainers delivered before acceptance of office. The salaries for non-contentious business remained as before, but the maximum scale of fees was omitted except as to the fee of 100 guineas for appearing out of London. The minute of the 29th of June, 1894, contained two important alterations. Fees for contentious business were abolished, and the salaries were fixed at £10,000 and £9,000 a year. At the same time the law officers were not to undertake business of any kind on behalf of private clients, and on appointment were to return all private briefs and papers. A glance at the return of the salaries of the law officers since 1880, which is contained in the same Parliamentary paper, shews that this arrangement meant a serious pecuniary sacrifice. From 1880 to 1892 the salary of the Attorney-General varied from £9,179 to £12,109. In only four of the twelve years was it under £10,000. Thus the Attorney-General, besides his fees for private practice, received a higher official salary than that allowed by the minute of 29th of June, 1894. The loss to the Solicitor-General was not so great, the £9,000 a year representing a slight increase on the average official salary. The present arrangement, while it confirms the rule of 1894 as to private practice, recognises the inadequacy of the fixed salaries, and returns to the system of separate payments for contentious and non-contentious business, reproducing in this respect the arrangement of the 8th of December, 1889.

ns

Ward v. Duncombe

Dearle v. Hall

to 5 this statement!

WHEN AN equitable assignment is made of property under the legal control or in the possession of a third person, notice to such third person is a valuable means of protecting the equitable title under the assignment, but it does not strictly form any part of that title. This was pointed out by Lord MACNAUGHTEN in *Ward v. Duncombe* (42 W. R., p. 65; 1893, A. C. 369), where, in discussing the rule in *Dearle v. Hall* (3 Russ. 1), he objected to the assertion that notice was necessary to complete the title of the assignee. The equitable title is complete without the notice, although, until notice has been given, it is possible that the title may be rendered valueless by the creation of some other equity. Similar considerations weighed with Lord RUSSELL, C.J., in deciding, in the recent case of *London and Yorkshire Bank (Limited) v. White* (ante, p. 708), that notice of an equitable assignment of goods did not require registration as a bill of sale. A printer was indebted to the plaintiff bank in respect of an overdrawn account, and the bank required security. The printer had entrusted certain books and goods to GIBBINGS & CO. for sale, and he verbally agreed to assign these to the bank as security for the debt. Subsequently to the agreement he signed a notice to GIBBINGS & CO., informing them of the assignment, and directing them to pay over the proceeds of sale to the bank. The notice was

forwarded to GIBBINGS & CO. by the bank. Upon a dispute arising as to the title to the goods it was contended that the notice was "a licence to take possession of personal chattels as security for a debt," and consequently required registration as a bill of sale. Lord RUSSELL, however, held that the title of the bank depended only on the equitable assignment constituted by the verbal agreement, and hence, upon the well-settled doctrine that the Bills of Sale Acts strike at documents, and not at transactions (*North Central Wagon Co. v. Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Co.*, 35 W. R. 443, 35 Ch. D. 191; *Newlove v. Shrewsbury*, 21 Q. B. D. 41), there was nothing to which the Acts could apply. The effect of the notice, moreover, was to make it impossible for the printer to resume possession of the goods without the concurrence of the bank, and the decision was in accordance with the principle of *Ex parte Hubbard* (17 Q. B. D. 690), that the Acts do not apply where the debtor parts with possession of the goods on which he gives security.

THE CASE OF *Wood v. The London County Council* (ante, p. 742), heard before GRANTHAM and LAWRENCE, JJ., on August 6, is important as being the first decision under section 7 of the London Building Act, 1894, which has reference to the sanction required by any person in the metropolis before commencing to form or lay out new streets. Before that Act was passed the enactments relative to streets and buildings in the county of London were contained in some thirteen Acts of Parliament, some being local and personal Acts, but the greater part being public Acts. The provisions as to streets and buildings scattered through these various Acts were in many respects complicated, doubtful, and difficult to find, and the object of the Act of 1894—itself a local and personal Act (57 & 58 Vict. c. cxxii.)—was to consolidate and amend these various provisions, an object it has effected by repealing the portions of the earlier statutes which had reference to streets and buildings in London, and forming one code applicable to what is called the Administrative County of London. By the 7th section of the Act, which comes under the heading of the formation and widening of streets, "before any person commences to form or lay out any street, whether intended to be used for carriage traffic or for foot traffic only, such person shall make an application in writing to the council for their sanction to the formation or laying out of such street." That being the section, the question that arose in *Wood's case* was whether a person who has, on his own land, laid out a quadrangle or courtyard, around which he proposes to build flats to be let out to tenants, is forming or laying out a street intended to be used for carriage traffic or foot traffic only. The site in question, which abutted on Victoria-street, Westminster, was the property of Mr. Woon, and had formerly been used as a brewery, but the brewery business having been disposed of, Mr. Wood cleared the place and built a block of flats on the side fronting the street, and this had been completed before the passing of the Act. Through this block and from Victoria street there was a passage or archway into the quadrangle, and round this quadrangle the owner proposed to build three other blocks of flats, thereby forming a square with the quadrangle in the centre. The passage into the quadrangle and the quadrangle itself were to be used solely by the tenants of the flats and those visiting them; the public were to have no rights of access to or passage along the quadrangle, which had no other access than the archway from the street, and this archway was closed by an iron gate. Under these circumstances a metropolitan magistrate held that, as a question of fact, the owner, in proposing to make and build round this quadrangle, was forming or laying out a street within the meaning of the section, and since he had not obtained the required consent, the magistrate convicted the owner, and imposed a nominal fine. This conviction, however, has been set aside by the Divisional Court, who declined to treat the question as one of fact, and decided, as a matter of law, that the magistrate was wrong in holding that the place in question was a street within the meaning of the section. To hold otherwise, indeed, would be productive of much inconvenience, and would, as pointed out in the judgment of the court, be a serious infringement of the rights of private owners.

THE JUDICATURE ACTS, 1873-1894.

In the paper written by the late Lord BOWEN in 1886 upon the subject of "the Law Courts under the Judicature Acts," to which we referred recently (*ante*, p. 717), it was only natural that the learned judge should have spoken with more confidence of matters relating to the administration of justice in the Division of the High Court, with which he was specially familiar, than of matters connected with the working of the Chancery Division. With regard to the Queen's Bench Division, the reforms and amendments which have been carried into effect since Lord BOWEN wrote have—with an important exception—been upon the lines suggested by his article. The exception, as we have already stated, was with reference to the proposal, which was embodied in Mr. FINLAY'S Act four years later, that applications for new trials should be decided in the first instance by the Court of Appeal instead of being given—if we may be allowed the expression—a "preliminary canter" through a divisional court. Lord BOWEN based his objection to the proposal on the ground that the Court of Appeal would be unable to deal with the additional amount of business which would be thrown on its hands. But it is not unlikely that he was unconsciously influenced by the idea which was generally accepted without question when he wrote—that divisional courts were an integral and necessary part of the system of procedure in the Queen's Bench Division. To a certain extent they were regarded as the lineal descendants of the old courts *in banc* of pre-Judicature days, and the illustrious traditions of those tribunals, which were still fresh in men's memories, invested the Judicature Act Divisional Courts—in the earlier days, at any rate—with a dignity and importance which they did not altogether succeed in maintaining. Divisional courts would, no doubt, have played a very important part if the original scheme of the Judicature Acts, which involved the vesting of the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords and of the present Court of Appeal in one august body, had ever been carried out. Under the scheme which was eventually adopted they were often nothing better than the fifth wheel of a coach.

It is curious that a critic of Lord BOWEN's experience and acumen should have failed to recognize the desirability of limiting the appellate jurisdiction of the Divisional Court to what is now its main function—namely, the decision of appeals from inferior tribunals. The Judicature Act of 1890 deprived divisional courts of their jurisdiction to deal with applications for new trials. The Act of last year took away from them their appellate jurisdiction in matters relating to practice and procedure. The total abolition of their appellate jurisdiction, except that in relation to appeals from inferior tribunals, seems now a less sweeping proposal than the cutting down of their powers, which has already been effected, would have appeared to Lord BOWEN in 1886.

Although, as we have said, the changes effected with reference to the business of the Queen's Bench Division, have, on the whole, followed the lines suggested by Lord BOWEN, there can be little doubt that, if the late judge had been spared to supplement his observations on the law courts under the Judicature Acts from 1875 to 1886 by a review of the working of the system during the following decade, he would have found that some of the opinions expressed and suggestions made by him in 1886 required considerable modification. This remark applies, perhaps, with greater force to Lord BOWEN's criticism of the working of the Chancery Division than to his observations in connection with the business of the Queen's Bench Division.

Lord BOWEN was able to deal with the machinery of the common law courts by the light of his own great practical experience. In criticizing the methods of the Chancery Division, he wrote, to some extent, as a *doctrinaire*. In his article he said, "The arrears in the Chancery Division appear to be even of a more serious description, and it is probable that the creation of a new judge will form a necessary part of any remedial scheme that can be devised. But the mere appointment of another Chancery judge would be an imperfect measure, unless accompanied by a vigorous attempt to revise the organization of business in the existing Chancery court." Lord BOWEN's statement as to the necessity for the appointment of an additional Chancery judge was endorsed by the Council of Judges in 1892. In the forefront of the resolutions relating to the Chancery Divi-

sion we find, "An additional judge permanently attached to the division is necessary for the disposal of the witness list." It has been the fashion for some years for every writer who discusses the working of the Chancery Division, to start with the assumption that this division is short-handed, and that the appointment of an additional Chancery judge is necessary. The present state of business in the Chancery Division, however, renders such a step less urgent than it formerly appeared to be. A "bitter cry" has recently gone up from Sir FRANCIS JEUNE, that he and his single colleague are unable to keep pace with the business of their division, but the judges of the Chancery Division seem to be fairly abreast of their work. It would appear that remedies less heroic than the appointment of an additional judge have sufficed to diminish the arrears of business in the Chancery courts.

Lord BOWEN seems to have been of opinion that the unsatisfactory state of affairs in the Chancery Division ten years ago was due in some measure to the fact that the Chancery Courts were not absorbed and amalgamated by the Judicature Acts into one division in the same sense and to the same extent as the common law courts were absorbed and amalgamated. He writes, "The Judicature Acts, that effected so large and, in many respects, so salutary a change of common law, left the administration of Chancery business still substantially in need of amendment, probably because the Lord Chancellors of the day were equity and not common lawyers. The amalgamation of the common law courts into a single Queen's Bench Division has been carried out so thoroughly as to leave no branch of the Queen's Bench judges with any special functions of their own—putting aside the single exception of the judge in bankruptcy. Each common law judge in rotation takes his place at every part of the machine. The Chancery Division, on the other hand, though nominally one and indivisible, still remains divided in reality into separate and independent courts, each with its single judge and its own staff of officials. . . . It scarcely requires an extended familiarity with the details to justify the assertion that some re-organization and some considerable fusion of the separate equity courts and chambers is needed, if delays are to be avoided, expense saved, and arrears reduced into reasonable limits."

The views thus expressed by Lord BOWEN have been shared by other competent critics, but we venture to think that, though no doubt sound enough from an academical point of view, they would not have the support of those who have daily practical experience of the administrative details of Chancery work. It may be said with some plausibility that to have one division an undivided whole, with the judges discharging the different duties involved in the work of the division turn and turn about, and to have another division consisting of a set of separate tribunals, practically independent of each other, is quite inconsistent with the scheme of the Judicature Acts. But, after all, practical convenience is a more important consideration than theoretical uniformity, and we question whether there is any real need for the "some considerable fusion of the separate equity courts and chambers" which Lord BOWEN advocated in 1886. At any rate, nothing substantial has been done in this direction since 1886, and the unsatisfactory state of affairs which then existed has, to a great extent, been remedied.

At the same time, there can be no question that much time and expense might be saved by judicious changes in the organization of the officers of the Chancery Division. The Chancery judges themselves clearly recognize this. In the Resolutions of 1892 the Chancery judges state that they attach great importance to the preservation of the existing relations between themselves and their respective chief clerks, and do not recommend the disturbance of these relations. With this exception they express their approval of "the amalgamation in other respects of the entire Chancery officers and staff," and adopt the recommendations of the Committee of 1885. These recommendations were to the effect that the whole of the administrative staff of the Chancery Division should eventually be brought under the control of the several Chancery judges by attaching to each judge a sufficient number of clerks to do all the business of Chancery causes and matters; that power should be taken by which on any vacancy occurring among the registrars or taxing masters or their clerks, the vacancies should be

filled by appointing additional chief and other clerks to act with the present chief clerks and their clerks; and that by degrees the separate offices of registrars and taxing-masters should be abolished. The Chancery judges also adopt the following recommendation made by the committee of 1885: "At some future time it would probably appear that a new classification and arrangement of clerks should be made, but experience alone, we think, can indicate what changes should be made in this respect."

These recommendations were made by the committee which reported in 1885, and were emphasized by the Chancery judges in 1892. The responsible authorities have the benefit of the experience—ten years' experience—which the committee considered necessary in 1885. In this connection we venture to repeat the suggestion made in a previous article that, if there is to be another overhauling and re-adjustment of the machinery connected with the administration of justice in the Supreme Court, the re-adjustment should be as comprehensive as possible, and, so far as finality in such matters is practicable, should be final.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FINANCE ACT, 1894.

[To the Editor of the *Solicitors' Journal*.]

Sir.—We are having a difficulty with the Inland Revenue authorities on the question of the construction of section 6, sub-section 8, of the Finance Act, 1894.

Our contention is that no estate duty under that Act need be paid on a testator's real estate, until a year from his death, and no interest runs on such duty until the expiration of such year. The authorities say in their opinion this section only applies to real estate specifically devised, and not to real estate devised in trust for sale, as is the bulk of the property we have to deal with in this matter, and that interest runs from the testator's death.

We urged that the way in which the property is disposed of by the testator does not affect the question, and the point is still open between us. If the view taken by the authorities is to be upheld, section 6, sub-section 8, will lose half its value.

If any of your readers have had any similar case, we shall be much obliged if they will let us know what transpired with regard to it.

HERBERT BRAMLEY & SON.

6, Paradise-square, Sheffield, Sept. 3.

[To the Editor of the *Solicitors' Journal*.]

Dear Sir,—Referring to "Solicitor's" letter, which you quote from the *Times* of the 24th ult., on page 744 of your last issue, I venture to doubt the accuracy of his statement that C. and D. pay estate duty on the settled property at the rate of 4½ per cent.

Section 4 of the Finance Act, which "Solicitor" quotes, provides that property in respect of which estate duty is leviable shall be aggregated, but section 5 (2) enacts that if estate duty has been paid in respect of any settled property since the date of the settlement, estate duty shall not be payable in respect thereof until the death of a person competent to dispose of the property.

Therefore, as presumably estate duty was paid on A.'s death, and so by section 5 is not payable on B.'s death in respect of the settled property, I fail to see how it can be aggregated under section 4 with her property, and I am of opinion that no further duty on such property is payable by C. and D. or E.

And by section 21 this would also be the case if probate duty had been paid on A.'s death.

W. J. B.

Sept. 4th.

Mr. R. B. Finlay, Q.C., Solicitor-General for England, has been returned unopposed on seeking re-election for the Inverness Burghs.

Mr. H. W. Madge, partner in the firm of Oliver Jones, Billson, & Co., solicitors, Liverpool, met with his death under shocking circumstances at the Central Station, Birkenhead, on Friday, the 30th ult. He was seen on the platform apparently waiting for the train for Liverpool, and was at the end of the platform furthest from the station buildings. As the train approached the spot he was observed to fall in front of the engine, which passed over him, causing terrible injuries and instant death. He had arranged to go on a holiday trip to the Baltic at the end of this week. He leaves a widow and family. At the inquest held at Birkenhead on the following day it appeared that Mr. Madge had suffered recently from insomnia and dizziness, the result of overwork. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

CASES OF THE WEEK.

Before the Vacation Judge.

ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIM.)—3rd September.

COMPANY—WINDING UP—GROUNDS OF—FRAUD.

This was a shareholders' petition for a winding-up order. The petitioners held amongst them £2,760 of ordinary shares and £590 of founder's shares. The petition alleged that the company was incorporated in March, 1887, with a nominal capital of £110,000, divided into 100,000 ordinary shares of £1 each and 1,000 founder's shares of £10 each. Of this capital the whole of the founder's shares have been issued as fully paid. As regards the ordinary shares, £25,000 have been issued, in respect of which there had been paid or credited in respect of calls on December 31, 1894 (including a payment of £130 in advance of calls), sums amounting to £4,805. The petition further stated that one John Grunell had for several years past been managing director of the corporation, and that he had had the entire control of its affairs. None of the persons mentioned in the prospectus issued to the public have for several years acted as directors. One of the persons said to be at present directors of the corporation could not be found, and another was said not to exist at all. That, by means of an allotment of founder's shares to the London and Provincial Financial Corporation (Limited) and their nominees, John Grunell and one S. J. Capon had been able to commit, and had committed, a series of frauds on persons, including the petitioners, who had been induced to take and pay for such founder's shares, and also for ordinary shares in the corporation. In view of the circumstances, the petitioners submitted that it was just and equitable that the corporation should be wound up by the court.

MATHEW, J., made an order that the corporation be wound up by the court.—COUNSEL, Arnold White; Alexander, Q.C. SOLICITORS, F. B. Carrill; Emanuel & Simmonds.

[Reported by J. E. ALDOUS, Barrister-at-Law.]

THE CORRUPT AND ILLEGAL PRACTICES PREVENTION ACT, 1883, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE ELECTION FOR THE STROUD DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER, HOLDEN ON THE 18TH DAY OF JULY, 1895—3rd September.

VACATION BUSINESS—PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION—FAILURE TO RETURN ELECTION EXPENSES—RELIEF.

This was an application on behalf of Mr. C. P. Allen, a candidate at the above election, and Mr. W. H. Brown, of 49, Cork-street, Bristol, his election agent, for relief from the provisions of the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883, in respect of their failure to make the prescribed return, within the proper time, of the election expenses of Mr. Allen. The ground of the application was that the omission arose from the illness of Mr. Brown and the inadvertence of his clerk.

MATHEW, J., granted the relief asked for.—COUNSEL, Harman. SOLICITORS, Waterhouse, Winterbotham, Harrison, & Harper, for W. H. Brown, Bristol.

[Reported by J. E. ALDOUS, Barrister-at-Law.]

BESSON v. BESSON & CO. (LIM.)—3rd September.

PRACTICE—NOTICE OF MOTION—SERVICE OF—ADJOURNMENT OF MOTION.

This was an application upon behalf of the plaintiff that motions in these actions might stand over upon the ground that the writs and notices of motion for Tuesday, August 27, had only been served on the defendant Madame Besson on the previous Monday, August 26, and the service of the notices of motion was, therefore, not good. The time limited for appearance had expired on the 2nd of September, and it was proposed to file notice of motion for Tuesday next under R. S. C., ord. 67, r. 4.

MATHEW, J., allowed the motions to stand over, but said that if the plaintiff brought on the motions without serving the defendant Madame Besson he would do so at his own risk. It had been suggested on behalf of the plaintiff that the officials might refuse to file the notice in the Long Vacation, but there would be no difficulty as to that.—COUNSEL, W. F. Webster. SOLICITORS, Michael Abrahams, Sons, & Co.

[Reported by J. E. ALDOUS, Barrister-at-Law.]

CASES OF LAST Sittings.

High Court—Queen's Bench Division.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL v. LORD SUDELEY AND OTHERS—22nd May and 3rd August.

INLAND REVENUE—PROBATE DUTY—FOREIGN ASSET.

This was an information by the Attorney-General praying that the sum of £111,350 15s. 7d., being one-fourth of certain mortgage securities in New Zealand, forming part of the residuary personal estate of the Hon. Algernon Gray Tollemache, might be included in the value for the purposes of probate duty of the personal estate of his widow, Frances Louisa Tollemache, who died on the 15th of April, 1893. Algernon Gray Tollemache, her husband, died on the 16th of January, 1892, domiciled in England, and at the time of his death he possessed a large personal estate, including sums amount-

ing to upwards of £400,000 invested in mortgages of real estate in New Zealand. By his will, dated the 31st of January, 1874, after bequeathing various specific legacies to his wife, Frances Louise Tollemache, and to others he devised and bequeathed the residue of his real and personal estate to trustees upon trust to distribute it as provided in the will and in six codicils thereto subsequently executed, and at the time of his death his wife became absolutely entitled, by virtue of these testamentary dispositions, to one-fourth of the residue. The executors and trustees of A. G. Tollemache proceeded to administer his personal estate, and paid probate duty upon it, excluding therefrom the personal property in New Zealand. Before the residue had been distributed, and whilst the estate was in course of being administered, Frances L. Tollemache died, leaving the defendants to this information her executors, and bequeathing to them her personal estate upon trust for sale and conversion. The defendants proved her will in May, 1893. They included as part of her estate the fourth share of the residue of A. G. Tollemache's estate, exclusive of the New Zealand mortgages, which they claimed to leave entirely out of account. The estimated value of Mrs. Tollemache's fourth of the New Zealand property was upwards of £111,000, and it was upon this sum that the Crown now sought to recover duty. Whilst admitting that the executors of A. G. Tollemache had rightly excluded the New Zealand property from their return, it was contended that the share of Frances L. Tollemache (including the money invested in New Zealand mortgages) was an "asset" of her estate recoverable by her executors in England *virtute offici*, and that they ought, therefore, to take probate of that asset here and pay duty on the full value thereof, notwithstanding that some of the assets of A. G. Tollemache (those already mentioned) were not locally situate in this country. The claim of the Crown was mainly rested upon the authority of the case of *In the Goods of Ewing* (6 P. D. 19). The following cases were also cited during the arguments: *Executors of Perry v. The Queen* (17 W. R. 382, L. R. 4 Exch. 27), *Forbes v. Stevens* (18 W. R. 686, L. R. 10 Eq. 178), *Laidlay v. The Lord Advocate* (15 App. Cas. 468), *Pearce v. Pearce* (9 Simon's Rep. 430), *Attorney-General v. Hope and Others* (2 Cl. & F. 84), *Attorney-General v. Lomas* (22 W. R. 188, L. R. 9 Exch. 29).

THE COURT (Lord RUSSELL, C.J., and CHARLES, J.) having taken time to consider their judgment, were of opinion that it should be entered for the defendants. They could not accept the *dicta* of Sir James Hannan in the *Ewing case* as a correct statement of the law; moreover, that case differed in one important particular from the present case. The New Zealand estate here remained a foreign asset in the hands of the executors of A. G. Tollemache as trustees for the executors of Frances Tollemache as to her share in it, and at the time of her death it was not within the jurisdiction of the English court. Her executors could not have recovered it here *virtute offici*; it was no portion of her estate in England, and the general rule of law was applicable by which the amount of probate duty is to be regulated, not by the value of all the assets which an executor or administrator may ultimately administer by virtue of the will or letters of administration, but by the value of such part as is at the death of the deceased within the jurisdiction of the court by which the probate is granted (Williams on Executors, 9th ed., Vol. I., p. 542). Probate duty only attaches on assets within the jurisdiction of the Ordinary at the time of the testator's death, which he would formerly have had to administer in case of intestacy, and which must, therefore, be so situated that he could have disposed of them in *pros usu*: *Attorney-General v. Dimond* (1 Cr. & J. 356), *Attorney-General v. Hope* (2 Cl. & Fin. 84). The share of Frances Tollemache in the mortgage securities in New Zealand was not an asset of her estate in England, and her executors were not compellable to take probate in respect thereof. The mere right to sue the executors of A. G. Tollemache in this country for an account and for payment of the share did not alter the character of the asset. It remained a foreign asset of which the executors could not possess themselves without the intervention of the colonial court. Judgment for the defendants with costs.—COUNSEL, Sir R. Reid, Q.C., A.G., and Vaughan Hawkins; CHANNEL, Q.C., and Bremner. SOLICITORS, Solicitor of Inland Revenue; J. A. Bertram.

[Reported by T. MATHEW, Barrister-at-Law.]

County Courts.

GAFFYN v. LAZARUS—Marylebone, July.

PAROL LICENCE OR ACQUISITION OF LESSOR TO ANOTHER LESSEE—OBLIGATION TO INQUIRE OF LESSEE AS TO TERMS OF LICENCE.

In this case His Honour Judge STONOR delivered judgment as follows:—This is one of the most difficult cases that have ever come before me in my very long experience. The plaintiffs, who are assignees of a lease granted to one Wagner of the ground floor and part of the basement of a house in Oxford-street, sue the defendant, who is lessee of the upper part of the house and the remainder of the basement, for trespass by the commission of the following acts: first, the fixing of a show stand for photographs in the nature of a tenant's trade fixture on the curtilage part of the ground floor; secondly, the fixing of frames containing photographs, also in the nature of a tenant's trade fixture, on the wall of the hall or passage part of the ground floor, leading both to the plaintiff's shop on the ground floor and to the defendant's premises above; thirdly, the fixing a lamp, actually a tenant's trade fixture, which hangs in front of the shop and over the curtilage. There can be no doubt that every one of these acts is a trespass on the plaintiff's property, but the defendant at the trial pleaded that he had had the lessor's licence for the same and that the plaintiffs were bound thereby. The counsel for the defendant opened the defendant's case on the footing that a licence was contained in the lease of the defendant's premises for the

two first acts complained of, which proved not to be the case. He then alleged that the defendant had a parol licence for all three acts, but he afterwards admitted that such was not the case as to the lamp and he withdrew the plea of licence with regard to the same, and he afterwards likewise withdrew it as regards the frames in the passage and eventually relied only on the licence for the show-case. This proved to be not in the lease, but in an agreement for the lease not under seal to which was attached a form of a lease in which no licence was contained, and according to which form the lease was subsequently granted. I held that there was no defence to the action unless the defendant could prove that the plaintiffs had notice of such parol licence for the two first acts complained of, and also that there was a licence of which he had notice and not mere acquiescence as to the third. Counsel declined to call evidence of the same, and thereupon I entered a verdict for the plaintiff on their claim for forty shillings damages and granted an injunction, to both of which no objection was taken at the time. If counsel had chosen to proceed with the equitable defence I could only have allowed him to do so then, or adjourned the case for that purpose, upon terms, as no statement of such defence or the circumstances and grounds for the same had been filed as required by ord. 10, r. 19; and especially as the plaintiff had not been charged with notice of the alleged licences. Mr. Cripe, at the conclusion of the case, after the trial of a counter-claim by the defendant, in which he failed, took an objection to my ruling on the claim and asked me to furnish a note of the same and the evidence relating thereto, which I accordingly did, and on appeal a divisional court directed a new trial of the claim, with the view, as I understand from counsel, that the question might be tried whether the plaintiff had at the date of his lease notice of any licences from the lessor to the defendant for the above three acts, or any of them, and whether he is bound by such licences, or any of them, in equity. The new trial came on for hearing last month, and I now find as facts, that the defendant had a parol licence from the lessor in writing for the first act complained of, and a parol licence not in writing for the second, but no licence for the third; that the lessor acquiesced in the third for more than three years; that the plaintiff had no knowledge of the parol licence in writing for the first act nor of the parol licence not in writing for the second act, but that he had knowledge of the lessor's acquiescence in all three acts for a considerable time—more than three years; that the said acts had been done by the defendants necessarily at a considerable expense; that the lessor told the original lessee, Wagner, that the articles in question were there "*on sufferance*," and that if the lessee objected to them they would be removed, and also said substantially the same to Crosier, one of the plaintiffs. Upon these facts I am of opinion that the plaintiffs had no notice of any parol licence by the lessor or of any of the above acts, but only of his acquiescence in them, and I do not think that notice of such acquiescence on the part of the defendant is under the circumstances sufficient to bind the plaintiffs in equity and deprive them of their action at law, which I take to be the main point in this case, and I therefore find for the plaintiffs and grant the same injunction as before. In support of the conclusion to which I have arrived I would refer to Gale on Easement (4th ed., chap. 3, p. 25 et seq.) and the numerous cases there cited, and also to the cases of *Allom v. Leekam* (48 L. J. Ch., p. 611) and *Whieldon v. Burress* (*Ibid.*, p. 553). There remains one view of this case that I have not yet considered—viz., that, as the plaintiffs admit that Crosier saw the show-case and lamp before they took the lease, he must have known that it was possible and even probable that the defendant had a licence for the same, and that they were therefore bound to inquire of him whether he had such license and what were the terms, and not rest satisfied on the assurance of the landlord that the same were on sufferance, and that the defendant is therefore entitled to judgment as to the two first acts complained of, although the plaintiff would still remain entitled to judgment as to the third, for which I find no licence had ever been given, expressly or impliedly, by the lessor. I have not, however, been furnished with any authority for this view and reasoning, nor am I aware of any, and I do not agree with the same. I think it right, however, to add that I entertain very great doubt as to all of the difficult points which I have had to consider in this case, and have come to the conclusion to which I have come with reluctance, and I strongly recommend the parties to compromise this matter, which will otherwise probably lead to further litigation, trouble, and expense; and I would suggest as a basis of such compromise that the lamp to which alone the plaintiffs at first objected should be removed or altered as desired by the plaintiffs, and that the latter should give the defendant a licence as to the photograph stand and frames; and that other points which appear to be in dispute between the parties as to the supply of water, &c., should be amicably adjusted, the plaintiff to have the costs of the first trial and each party to bear their own costs of the appeal and second trial. The defendant has much to complain of, his lease not having been properly drawn with licences for the two first acts complained of in the first instance, but he ought himself to have obtained a distinct licence for the third act—viz., the fixing of the lamp—previous to fixing it, or else have fixed it in such a manner as not to interfere with the shop on the ground floor. Judgment for plaintiff for 40s. and injunction with costs.—COUNSEL, Ellis; Gresham.

A petition has been presented by Mr. Samuel Storey, the defeated Radical candidate, against the return of Mr. W. T. Doxford, the Conservative member for Sunderland. The petition is presented under the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Acts, 1883 and 1895. The allegations are quite novel as they are wholly based upon Sir Henry James's Act, passed at the end of last Session, to make the publication of false statements in relation to personal character and conduct an illegal practice.

LAW SOCIETIES.

THE SUSSEX LAW SOCIETY.

The following are extracts from the secretaries' report to the annual meeting, held on the 22nd of August, 1895:—

The number of members of the society is now 60, of whom 40 are Brighton and 20 country members. There are also 2 barristers who subscribe to the library.

From the treasurers' account submitted herewith it will be seen that the receipts during the past year have amounted to £122 6s. 8d., while the expenditure has been £122 1s. 9d., and that there is now a balance in hand of £12 3s. 10d.

The members of the society dined together at the Hotel Metropole, Brighton, on the 2nd of May last. Several members of the bar were present as guests and there was a larger muster than for several years past, the members thus showing their appreciation of the opportunity of meeting from time to time in friendly intercourse.

The only Act passed last session specially affecting members of the legal profession was the "Mortgagors Legal Costs Act," providing in a very satisfactory way for the recovery of the costs of solicitor-mortgagors.

An important report of the House of Commons' Select Committee on Trusts Administration has been presented, which may form the basis of legislation in the near future. The Select Committee make certain recommendations with the view of relieving trustees in some measure from the serious liabilities to which they are at present subject. They also suggest that there should be in every district an official, whose duty it shall be to undertake the function of trustee when required to do so, but that it should be also possible to appoint professional or other suitable persons as trustees, whose accounts shall be rendered at fixed periods and audited, and whose remuneration shall be regulated by an official scale. These last recommendations are, however, qualified by so many conditions, with the view of more efficiently protecting those beneficially interested without interfering with the discretionary powers which private trustees now exercise, that it will probably be found not easy to embody them in an Act of Parliament which will work in practice, and the Select Committee have expressed the opinion that "if all that can be offered to the public is an elaborate hierarchy of hardly accessible officials, or a reproduction of the tedious and costly methods of the past, it would be as well to leave things as they are."

A Land Transfer Bill was again introduced last session in a very similar form to that of 1894 and passed through the House of Lords. There appeared to be a disposition in some quarters not to continue the opposition to the Bill, but at a special meeting of this society it was resolved to continue to oppose it with the view of its being referred to a Select Committee of the House of Commons. At a meeting of the associated provincial law societies, held in London, at which this society was represented, the same resolution was come to. The Incorporated Law Society took up the matter in this spirit and succeeded in getting the Bill referred to a Select Committee. That committee sat and heard evidence on eight days when the approach of the general election caused the committee to issue the following report:—"Your committee are of opinion that, in view of the impending dissolution of Parliament, it is not possible to complete the evidence which bears upon the Bill referred to them. They therefore consider that it is not desirable to proceed further and they have agreed to report the evidence to the House." With the exception of Lord Herschell, who was the first witness called, all the witnesses examined (16 in number) were on the part of the opponents of the Bill and the case on the other side was not gone into. The proceedings, with evidence at full length, are published as a Parliamentary Blue Book. As a consequence of his Manchester paper, referred to in our last year's report, Mr. Howlett was strongly urged by the council of the Incorporated Law Society to give evidence on the lines of that paper. He was, however, prevented by physical weakness from doing so, and also from giving some account of his experience derived from travels and enquiries in the Australian colonies and the United States of America. He, however, with considerable labour, supplied the committee with further examples of the bad working of the existing land registry, and with a scathing reply to Mr. Holt's published criticism on the Manchester paper aforesaid. There appear, however, to have been no time or means to get these before the Parliamentary Committee.

The following are the officers of the society:—

President 1895-1896, Edward Waugh; honorary secretaries and treasurer, J. W. Howlett and Geo. Cheesman. General committee, J. O. Clark, W. Stevens, W. A. Stuckey, H. J. Verrall, C. A. Woolley, the president and the hon. secretaries.

LEGAL NEWS.

APPOINTMENT.

MR. REGINALD N. ROGERS, solicitor, Falmouth, has been appointed a Perpetual Commissioner for taking acknowledgments of deeds by married women for the county of Cornwall. Mr. Rogers was admitted in November, 1876.

GENERAL.

In the House of Commons on the 29th ult., Mr. Hayden asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether any steps would be taken to relieve executors and administrators from being obliged to pay interest until such

time as, with reasonable diligence, they could have ascertained the assets and taken out the grant. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that, under section 6, sub-section (6), of the Finance Act, 1894, interest was payable on the duty from the date of death. He did not think, as at present advised, that there was any occasion to alter the law in this respect.

In the House of Commons on the 3rd inst. Lord H. Cecil asked the Home Secretary whether he would consider the propriety of taking steps to cause a public inquiry to be held into the case of Mrs. Maybrick, such inquiry to be presided over by a judge of the High Court, and conducted under judicial forms. The Home Secretary replied that he was about to give full and impartial consideration to the case of Mrs. Maybrick, but he had no power to order such an inquiry as was suggested.

WARNING TO INTENDING HOUSE PURCHASERS AND LESSEES.—Before purchasing or renting a house, have the Sanitary Arrangements thoroughly Examined by an Expert from The Sanitary Engineering Co. (Carter Bros.), 65, Victoria-street, Westminster. Fee for a London house, 2 guineas; country by arrangement. (Established 1875.)—[ADVT.]

WINDING UP NOTICES.

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, Aug. 30.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MEDICAL PLASTER CO., LIMITED.—Creditors are required, on or before Oct 15, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts and claims, to Mr Daniel Cooper, 134, Deansgate, Manchester. Tallent-Bateman, solos for liquidator

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES DISSOLVED.

AMPTHILL AND DISTRICT PEERS ECONOMIC, Amptill. Aug 27
AYLESBURY AND DISTRICT, Aylesbury. Aug 29

FIRST LUTON AND DISTRICT, Luton. Aug 27

FOURTH EAST BEDFORDSHIRE, Biggleswade. Aug 27

LEIGHTON BUZZARD AND DISTRICT, Leighton Buzzard. Aug 27

ROYAL COUNTIES AND GENERAL PERMANENT, Wokingham, Berks. Aug 28

SECOND FENNY STRATFORD AND DISTRICT, Fenny Stratford. Aug 29

642ND STAR-BOWKENT, Dunstable. Aug 27

SUSPENDED FOR THREE MONTHS.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND, STALYBRIDGE DISTRICT, Odd Fellow's Hall, Stalybridge, Chester. Aug 20

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, Sept. 3.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

ELECTRIC TRUST, LIMITED.—Creditors are required, on or before Oct 14, to send in their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Frederick Cross, 9, Bridge st., Westminster

H. DE PFEFFEL & CO., LIMITED.—Creditors are required, on or before Oct 25, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to John Alexander James Shaw, 23, Queen Victoria st., Radcliffe & Co., Charing Cross, solos for liquidator

LIBERAL CLUB CO., LIMITED.—Creditors are required, on or before Oct 14, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to John Henry Chew, 75, Bury rd., Haslington. Whitaker & Hibbert, Haslington, solos for liquidator

SOUTH LONDON MUSIC HALL, LIMITED.—Petition for winding up, presented Sept 2, directed to be heard on Oct 30. Gover & Chile, Queen st., Cheapside, solos for petitioner. Notice of appearing must reach the abovenamed not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Oct 29

ST MICHAEL'S HOTEL CO., LIMITED.—Creditors are required, on or before Oct 29, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Charles F. Dale, 3, North Parade, Penzance

UNLIMITED IN CHANCERY.

HEBDEN BRIDGE MODEL BUILDING SOCIETY.—Creditors are required, on or before Oct 11, to send their names, addresses, and full particulars of their claims, to J. W. Shaw, Hope st., Hebden Bridge

OLD AND RARE FIRE INSURANCE POLICIES, &c., wanted to complete a Collection.—Particulars, by letter, to A. R. C., 76, Cheapside, London.—[ADVT.]

CREDITORS' NOTICES.

UNDER 22 & 23 VICT. CAP. 35.

LAST DAY OF CLAIM.

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, Aug. 27.

ATTWOOD, THOMAS, Cradley, Worcester, Hammar. Oct 21 Clark, West Bromwich

BRENN, FRITZ, Bramley Hill, South Croydon, Gent Nov 1 Cave & Co, Fenchurch st., E.C.

BOWLING, CHARLES RODDE, Southampton Oct 10 Murray & Bowring, Cornwall

BRUMFITT, CATHERINE, Oley, York Oct 8 Newstead & Co, Oley

BUDD, HENRY ALFRED, Shepton Mallet, Somerset, Architect Oct 10 Nalder, Shepton Mallet

CARIN, GEORGE, Monkton, Jarrow, Durham, Esq Oct 15 Joel & Parsons, Newcastle upon Tyne

CATE, GEORGINA, Nottingham Oct 10 Marriott, Nottingham

CLARK, THOMAS CHATFIELD, Bishopsgate st Within, Architect Oct 1 Sutton Clarke, Buckingham

COLLIINGWORTH, ROBERT, Leeds, Joiner Oct 15 Middleton & Sons, Leeds

CUTHBERT, MARY, Bakster, S.W. Oct 9 Clayton & Gibson, Newcastle upon Tyne

DALTON, JANE, SUSSEX Nov 1 Pearless & Sons, East Grinstead

GASKOGAN, ALFRED, Halifax Oct 1 Sulcliffe, Hebden Bridge

GOWER, FREDERIC LEWIS, Surrey, Stockbroker Sept 21 Armstrong, Fenchurch st

HICKLING, JOHN, Birmingham, Bank Manager Sept 7 Rowlands & Son, Birmingham

- HOSACK, Col. George, Haverstock Hill Sept 14 Jones, Mason's Avenue
 JUNIPER, Henry, Hampton Wick, Grocer Sept 20 Hope, Kingston on Thames
 CORBEE, Lieut Gen AUGUSTUS KIRKWOOD, Twickenham Sept 20 Darley & Cumberland, Bedford Row
 LINDLEY, JOHN, Nottingham, Linen Manufacturer Oct 10 Marriott, Nottingham
 LOWE, WILLIAM, son, Leicestershire, Surveyor Sept 14 Deane & Hands, Loughborough
 MELTON, SAMUEL, Dartford, Builder Sept 20 Ridley & Channer, Dartford
 MORRELL, EDWARD, Battersea rd, Provision Dealer Oct 14 Wilcocke, New Inn
 PYBUS, RICHARD, York, Gent Sept 22 Raley & Son, Barnsley
 RAWDON, EDWARD MONTAGUE BOSS GREEN BURGESS, York, Esq. Oct 5 Taylor & Co,
 Field, Gray's Inn
 ROACH, GEORGE, Gloucester, Gent Sept 20 Sibyl & Dickinson, Bristol
 ROBINSON, WILLIAM FOTHERGILL, Baywater, Q.C. Sept 20 Batesons & Co, Liverpool
 ROBBIE, JOHN, Brecon, Agent Sept 20 Thomas, Brecon
 RUSSELL, AGNES, High Royd Hill, nr Barnsley, York, Widow Oct 10 Rodgers & Co,
 Sheffield
 SAVELL, JOHN, Baxtwick street, Goswell rd, Butcher Sept 22 Bress & Suggett, Alders-
 gate st, E.C.
 SMITH, EDWIN, Liverpool, Gent Oct 5 Payne & Frodsham, Liverpool
 SMITH, WILLIAM WALKER, Ancoats rd, Ancoats, Grocer Oct 21 Dommett & Son, Gros-
 ham st, E.C.
 TIGHE, ST. LAWRENCE ROBERT MORGAN, Ashgrove, Ellesmere, Salop Sept 20 Gedge &
 Co, Great George st, S.W.
 TINLAW, GEORGE, Bayswater, Esq. Dec 21 Howe & Hale, Chancery lane
 TURNER, MARTHA, Nottingham Oct 10 Marriott, Nottingham
 WALKER, MARTHA, Goscott Sept 2 Hearn & Hearn, Buckingham
 WALLIS, ELIZABETH, Usk Oct 15 Gustard & Waddington, Usk
 YEARDY, WILLIAM, Gosport, Architect Sept 25 Talbot Palmer, Gosport
- London Gazette.—FRIDAY, Aug. 30.*
- ALLEN, WILLIAM, La Jossia, Haydock, Newcastle, Natal, Farmer Oct 31 Atkinson &
 Dresser, Finsbury circus
 ARDEN, ELIZA HANNAH, Chelmsford Sept 23 Sparks & Blake, Croydon
 AUSTIN, DAVID, Horshambridge, Sussex, Grocer Oct 1 Douglas-Norman, Eastbourne
 BADDELEY, EDWARD, 86 Mary Axe, E.C. Sept 29 Hollyar, New Broad st
 BARTON, CHARLES, Birmingham, Manufacturer Sept 12 Hind, Stourbridge
 BEBB, CHRISTIANA, Longfleet, Poole Oct 15 Witt & Kemp-Welch, Poole
 CLARK, FREDERICK D'ARCY RICHARD, Romford, Essex, Bank Clerk Sept 10 Mills, Ips-
 wich
 CLARK, LIVINGSTON EATON, Ipswich, Clerk Sept 10 Frost, Ipswich

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, Aug. 30.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

- ALEXANDER, ALFRED GEORGE, Crouch End, High Court Pet July 23 Ord Aug 26
 BATTLE, FARELL, Manchester, Bookseller Manchester Pet Aug 27 Ord Aug 27
 BEEBE, J. L., the Rev., Pockham Rye, Clerk High Court Pet July 31 Ord Aug 26
 BURILLY, ABRAHAM, Birmingham, Dental Surgeon Bir-
 mingham Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 26
 BRANDON, HENRY JOHN, Fleet st, Publisher High Court Pet Aug 7 Ord Aug 26
 BULFIELD, ROBERT, Crutchfield, E.C., Wine Merchant High Court Pet July 8 Ord Aug 26
 CAMPION, GEORGE ROBERT, Kingston upon Hull, Engineer Kingston upon Hull Pet Aug 27 Ord Aug 27
 CHALMERS, JOHN JOSEPH, Blackburn, Draper's Assistant Blackburn Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 26
 CLARIDGE, EDWIN RICHARD, Barton on the Heath, Farmer Oxford Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 26
 COLLINS, CHARLES CHURCHILL, Gamlingay, Druggist Bed-
 ford Pet Aug 27 Ord Aug 27
 CUMING, JOHN, Epsom, Builder Croydon Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 26
 DANIEL, THOMAS, Bennett's mews, Builder High Court Pet July 16 Ord Aug 26
 DILLOW, WILLIAM, Salop, Blacksmith Shrewsbury Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 26
 DURRANT, WILLIAM, Norfolk, Ironmonger Norwich Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 26
 EVANS, DANIEL, Swansea, General Dealer Swansea Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 26
 EVANS, ELIZABETH, Treforest, Glam, Grocer Pontypridd Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 26
 FISHER, JOHN HARRY, Dewsbury, Yorks, Tobacconist Dewsbury Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 26
 FROST, GEORGE, Hampshire, Licensed Victualler Ports-
 mouth Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 26
 HACCO, THOMAS PRESCOTT, and HENRY WILLIAM POVEY, Harlesden, Builders High Court Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 26
 HAM, GEORGE, Pontypridd, Licensed Victualler Ponty-
 pridd Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 26
 HARRIES, ALFRED, Pembroke, Farmer Pembroke Dock Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 26
 HAWKINS, FREDERICK JAMES, Farnham, Butcher Guild-
 ford Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 26
 HIND, WILLIAM, South Bank, Yorks, Timekeeper Stockton on Tees Pet Aug 27 Ord Aug 27
 HUMPHREYS, GEORGE, Denbighshire, Joiner Wrexham Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 26
 HUNT, JACK, Leicester Boot Manufacturer Leicester Pet Aug 14 Ord Aug 27
 JACKSON, WILLIAM HINDS, Sheffield, Butcher Sheffield Pet Aug 27 Ord Aug 27
 JORDISON, EDWARD BINKS, Manchester, Shipping Agent Manchester Pet June 24 Ord Aug 26
 KRAUSE, MARY JANE, Liverpool, Trained Nurse Liverpool Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 26
 MALCOLM, WILLIAM BIRKEN, Soothing lane, Merchant High Court Pet July 13 Ord Aug 26
- MARSHALL, Mrs F. J., Fulham, Widow High Court Pet July 15 Ord Aug 26
 PHILLIPS, GEORGE, Haverfordwest, Confectioner Pen-
 brooke Dock Pet Aug 27 Ord Aug 27
 RHODES, JOHN, Bradford, Dyer Bradford Pet July 20 Ord Aug 26
 SIMPSON, GEORGE, Pontypridd, Jeweller Pontypridd Pet Aug 16 Ord Aug 26
 SLADDER, HENRY, Kent, Poultier Rochester Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 26
 SMALL, FRANCIS, Barry, Glam, Contractor Cardiff Pet Aug 8 Ord Aug 26
 SMITH, JOHN, Kent, Hawk, Rochester Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 26
 VALLENDER, THOMAS, Breton Chiltenham Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 26
 WALKER, HENRY, Leeds, Commission Agent Leeds Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 26
 WILLIAMS, JOHN, JOHN OWEN WILLIAMS, and WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Llanelli, Tailors Carmarthen Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 26
 Amended Notice substituted for that published in the Lon-
 don Gazette of the 27th August:—
 WILKINSON, JOHN FERDY RICKETT, Oldham, Lancs,
 Cabinet Maker Oldham Pet Aug 7 Ord Aug 22
- FIRST MEETINGS.
- BACON, SAMUEL, Waverton, Leather Merchant Sept 10 at 12 Off Rec. 25 Victoria st, Liverpool
 BAKER, THOMAS, Lewisham, Gent Sept 6 at 12.30 24, Railway app, London Bridge
 BALL, THOMAS, Milford Haven, Ship's Cook Sept 6 at 2.30 Temperance Hall, Pembroke Dock
 BATE, J. L., Peckham Rye, Clerk Sept 6 at 11 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
 BUCKLEY, JOHN, Netherthong, Farmer Sept 6 at 2 Off Rec. 19, John Williams st, Huddersfield
 BULFIELD, ROBERT, Crutchfield, Wine Merchant Sept 6 at 2.30 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
 COOK, CORNWALL, Spring Vale, I.W. Builder Sept 7 at 11 19, Quay st, Newport, Isle of Wight
 DAY, MARION, Leicestershire, Spinster Sept 6 at 12 Off Rec. 1, Berriedge st, Leicestershire
 DILLOW, WILLIAM, Atley, Blacksmith Sept 6 at 11 Off Rec. Showsbury
 GRANT, ALEXANDER, South Shields, Fancy Goods Dealer Sept 11 at 11.30 Off Rec. Pink lane, Newcastle-on Tyne
 HACCO, THOMAS PRESCOTT, and HENRY WILLIAM POVEY, Harlesden, Builders Sept 6 at 11 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
 HALL, OSWALD PAYLE, Liverpool, Blisuit Manufacturer Sept 6 at 12 Off Rec. 25 Victoria st, Liverpool
 HARRIS, WILLIAM, Seacombe, Commission Agent Sept 6 at 3 Ogden's chamber, Bridge st, Manchester
 HILLIER, EDWARD, Chapman Junction, Builder Sept 6 at 12 24, Halfway approach, London Bridge
 HOWARD, JOHN, nr Lytham, nr Carlisle, Corn Merchant Sept 6 at 11 26, Queen st, Cardiff
 JACOBS, LEWIS, Leeds, Hawker Sept 11 at 11 Off Rec. 22, Park row, Leeds
 KEE, LORD CHARLES INNES, Berkaleys sq, Gent Sept 6 at 2.30 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
- An amended notice substituted for that published in the London Gazette of 2nd August.
- GRETHER, GEORGE ALFRED, Southgate, House Agent Sept 6 at 3 Off Rec. Cambridge Junction, High st, Portsmouth
- COLLES, CHARLOTTE, Leamington Oct 5 Trollope & Winckworth, Westminster
 CONWAY, JOSEPH, Durham, Innkeeper Oct 14 Trotter & Co, Bishop Auckland
 DAVIS, WILLIAM PHILIP, Plymouth, Engineer Sept 15 Bolitho, Portsea
 DIXON, GEORGE, Salisbury, Gent Sept 30 Holdring & Jackson, Salisbury
 ELLIS, MARY ANN, Ruthin Oct 1 Lloyd & Roberts, Ruthin
 HAMILTON, HENRY MEADE, Charles st, Lieutenant General Oct 1 Wade, Old Jewry
 HANCOCK, HARRIET, Stratford upon Avon Sept 30 New, Evesham
 HARRISON, JOSEPH, Irleshope Burn, Durham Oct 12 Thompson, Stanhope, via Darling-
 ton
 HENRICHE, CATHERINE, Parkhouse st Oct 7 Spencer Gibson & Son, Cheapside
 HOOTON, JOHN, Lewisham Sept 30 Greenup, Chancery lane
 HORNBROS, CHARLES WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Liverpool, Master Mariner Oct 31 H.C. & A
 S Reynolds, Liverpool
 INGOLD, HENRY JOHN, Edgware, Builder Oct 1 Crossman & Prichard, Theobald's rd
 JAMES, EDWARD KNIGHT, Pensham Factory, nr Swanso, Clerk Sept 30 Bear & Plant,
 Swindon
 JENKS, WILLIAM THOMAS, Upper Norwood, Surrey, Builder Oct 1 Martin & Nicholson,
 Queens st
 JOHNSTONE, Major-General Sir JAMES, Fulford Hall, Warwick Oct 31 Lee & Co, Bir-
 mingham
 KENT, The Rev ADOLPHUS, Penzance, Cornwall Oct 12 Cooke & Colker, Bath
 KNOCK, CALS HALL, Gravesend, Kent, Lighterman Sept 30 Parish & Hickson, St
 Swithin's lane
 LEDLEY, JOHN BRADLEY, Bollington, Chester Sept 30 E. Robinson Walker & Co, Man-
 chester
 LONG, JAMES COOPER, Commander of Steamship "Japan" Sept 30 John Vernon & Co,
 Colchester
 MAYNELL, JAMES HARRIS, Forest Gate, Essex, Draper's Buyer Oct 1 Preston, Strat-
 ford
 OAKES, ELIZABETH MARY ROSA, Hayter rd, Brixton Sept 14 Gibson & Co, Lincoln's inn
 field, W.C.
 PATTISON, WILLIAM HENRY LUNARD, Writhill, Essex, Esq. Oct 10 Hales & Pattison,
 Lincoln's inn fields, W.C.
 PENDLETON, PETER, Ecclesall, Lancaster Oct 1 Banks & Co, Liverpool
 RICHARDS, JOHN NATHANIEL, Carmarthen, Esq. Oct 14 Richards, Carmarthen
 SHARPLES, ALICE, Preston, Lancs Oct 1 Buck & Co, Preston
 SIMMONS, GEORGE, Handsworth Sept 29 Jacques & Sons, Birmingham
 SQUIRES, MARGARET ANN, Sheffield Oct 21 Webster & Styring, Sheffield
 STEPHENS, ANN, Old Kent rd Oct 7 Smith & Gofton, Mark lane
 THOMAS, WILLIAM DAVY, Cornwall, Farmer Sept 28
 WHINRAY, THOMAS, Liverpool, Cow Dealer Oct 1 Cleaver & Co, Liverpool
 WHITE, EDMUND, Bath Sept 29 Shum, Bath

ADJUDICATIONS.

- BAON, SAMUEL, Liverpool, Leather Merchant Liverpool Pet July 31 Ord Aug 26
 BATTLE, FARRIS, Manchester, Bookseller Manchester Pet Aug 27 Ord Aug 26
 BEASBOURNE, R. W., Croydon, Builder Croydon Pet Aug 19 Ord Aug 26
 BROWN, JOHN BARTLETT, Ashton juxta Birmingham, Commercial Traveller Birmingham Pet Aug 23 Ord Aug 27
 CATTON, GEORGE HOBERT, Kingston upon Hull, Engineer Kingston upon Hull Pet Aug 27 Ord Aug 27
 CHALMERS, JOHN JOSEPH, Blackbury, Draper's Assistant Blackbury Pet Aug 29 Ord 28
 CLARIDGE, EDWARD RICHARD, Warwick, Farmer Oxford Pet Aug 28 Ord Aug 28
 COCKER, SYDNEY FRANK, Worcester Builder Birmingham Pet Aug 21 Ord Aug 22
 COLLIER, CHARLES CHURCHILL, Cambridgeshire, Druggist Bedford Pet Aug 27 Ord Aug 27
 CUNNINGHAM, JOHN, Epsom, Builder Croydon Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 26
 DAWSON, WILLIAM, Aldborough, Ironmonger Norwich Pet Aug 24 Ord Aug 26
 EVANS, DANIEL, Swansea, General Dealer Swansea Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 26
 EVANS, ELIZABETH, Boreham, Glam, Grocer Pontypridd Pet Aug 27 Ord Aug 26
 FIELD, BENJAMIN, and FREDERICK RHODES ANDREW, Birmingham, Brassfounders Birmingham Pet July 30 Ord Aug 24
 FISHER, JOHN HENRY, Dewsbury, Yorks, Tobacconist Dewsbury Pet Aug 28 Ord Aug 29
 FROST, GEORGE, Tiverton, Hants, Licensed Victualler Portsmouth Pet Aug 28 Ord Aug 28
 GRETNAE, GEORGE ALFRED, Southsea, House Agent Portsmouth Pet Aug 9 Ord Aug 27
 HAN, GENOOS, Pontypridd, Licensed Victualler Pontypridd Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 26
 HARRIS, ALFRED, Amroth, Pembs, Farmer Pemroke Dock Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 26
 HARRIS, CHARLES HENRY, Harrietsham, Kent, Coal Merchant Maidstone Pet July 18 Ord Aug 28
 HIND, WILLIAM, South Bank, Yorks, Timekeeper Stockton-on-Tees Pet Aug 27 Ord Aug 27
 HUMPHREYS, GEORGE, Acrefair, Eubon, Joiner Wrexham Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 26
 JEFFREY, THOMAS COATES, JR., and ARTHUR NORMAN, Lutton, Bedfordshire, Auctioneers Luton Pet Aug 21 Ord Aug 27
 KENT, ALFRED, Birmingham, Manufacturer Jeweller Birmingham Pet Aug 21 Ord Aug 27
 KRAUSE, MARY JANE, Liverpool, Trained Nurse Liverpool Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 26
 LEWIS, WILLIAM HOWELL, Glam, Draper Neath Pet Aug 19 Ord Aug 27
 PELL, JOHN, Bradford, General Printer Bradford Pet Aug 19 Ord Aug 28
 PHILLIPS, GEORGE, Haverfordwest, Confectioner Pembroke Dock Pet Aug 27 Ord Aug 27
 SLADDER, HENRY, Rochester, Poultre Rochester Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 26
 SMITH, EDWARD, Birmingham, Fender maker Birmingham Pet April 3 Ord Aug 24
 SMITH, JOSE, Birmingham Auctioneer Birmingham Pet Aug 10 Ord Aug 24
 SMITH, JOHN, Rochester, Hawker Rochester Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 26
 SNELL, JAMES, Zeal Monachorum, Farmer Exeter Pet Aug 6 Ord Aug 27
 VAILLENDER, THOMAS, Bredon, Farmer Cheltenham Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 26
 WALKER, HENRY, Leeds, Commission Agent Leeds Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 26
 WELLS, JOHN, Billingsgate, Grocer Boston Pet Aug 23 Ord Aug 27
 WILKINSON, JOHN PERCY BICKETT, Oldham, Cabinet Maker Oldham Pet Aug 7 Ord Aug 27
 WILLIAMS, JOHN, WILLIAMS, JOHN OWEN, and WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Llansoly, Tailor Carmarthen Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 26

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, Sept. 3.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

- ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM JAMES, Northumberland Newcastle-on-Tyne Pet Aug 10 Ord Aug 29
 BELL, HARRY, Yorks, Boot Dealer Sheffield Pet Aug 18 Ord Aug 20
 BOAM, WILLIAM EDWARD, Leicester, Coal Merchant Leicester Pet Aug 30 Ord Aug 30
 BOLEY, JOSEPH, Ipswich, Baker Ipswich Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 28
 BOWEN, RICHARD, Uxk, Builder Newport, Mon Pet Aug 30 Ord Aug 30
 BROWN, CLEMENT CHARLES, Tottenham, Builder Edmon-ton Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 26
 BURGESS, THOMAS, Aslager, Manure Agent Macclesfield Pet Aug 30 Ord Aug 30
 BUSHWELL, ALFRED, Northampton, Commission Agent Leicester Pet Aug 16 Ord Aug 29
 CARE, RICHARD VIVIAN, Huddersfield, Fruit Merchant Huddersfield Pet Aug 30 Ord Aug 30
 CARPENTER, FREDERICK, Folkestone, Builder Canterbury Pet Aug 17 Ord Aug 30
 COOK, HERBERT GREENLAND, Upper Tooting, House Agent Wandsworth Pet Aug 9 Ord Aug 29
 DENISON, RICHARD, Leeds, Mechanical Engineer Leeds Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 28
 DENISON, RICHARD, Leeds, Mechanical Engineer Leeds Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 28
 EDWARDS, H. SUTHERLAND, Portman sq., Journalist High Court Pet Aug 3 Ord Aug 28
 FOXTON, WILLIAM, York, Boot Dealer York Pet Aug 29 Ord Aug 29
 FREEMAN, JAMES WILLIAM, Chiswick, Hatter Brentford Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 27
 GLOVER, FRANK EDWARD, Crews, Stationer Nantwich Pet Aug 31 Ord Aug 31
 GRAHAM, HENRY GEORGE, Deptford, Hotel Proprietor St Alpheus Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 26
 GREENHALGH, WILLIAM LEVENS, Manchester, Provision Dealer Manchester Pet Aug 29 Ord Aug 29

- GUNN, W. G., Noble st High Court Pet Aug 13 Ord Aug 20
 JAMES, DAVID, Highbury, Traveller High Court Pet Aug 20 Ord Aug 20
 JONES, HENRY A., and WILLIAM KIRK, Hanover sq., Job Master High Court Pet Aug 14 Ord Aug 20
 LANONT, SAMUEL GREEN, Chorley, Draper Bolton Pet Aug 21 Ord Aug 21
 LARKINS, W. R., Bromley, Gent Croydon Pet June 20 Ord Aug 29
 NEWMAN, EDWARD JOHN KENDALL, Leadenhall st High Court Pet July 31 Ord Aug 30
 O'LEARY, JOHN, Cornwall, Farmer Truro Pet Aug 27 Ord Aug 27
 PIOTON, GEORGE, Brixton, Builder High Court Pet June 26 Ord Aug 26
 PYMER, WALTER WHITE, Wingham, Farmer Canterbury Pet Aug 30 Ord Aug 30
 SADLER, TOM, SADLER, JOSEPH CHARLES, and SAMUEL HENRY NEWBOLD, Coventry, Wheelwrights Coventry Pet Aug 27 Ord Aug 30
 SMITH, FREDERICK, and WILLIAM SMITH, Penarth, Grocers Cardiff Pet Aug 29 Ord Aug 29
 STRONG, HENRY, Aberdare, Fruiterer Aberdare Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 26
 TEMPLETON, JOHN, Eastcheap, E C High Court Pet Aug 8 Ord Aug 28
 TILLEY, JOHN, Tonypandy, Glam, Builder Pontypridd Pet Aug 15 Ord Aug 30
 TREACHER & SONS, Camborne, Cornwall, Cabinet Makers Truro Pet Aug 19 Ord Aug 28
 WHITE, FLORENCE SELINA, and CONSTANCE LIZZIE MARIA MOFFMAN WHITE, Bournemouth Poole Pet Aug 29 Ord Aug 29
 WILSON, JOSEPH, Folkestone, Florist Canterbury Pet Aug 30 Ord Aug 30
 WILLIAMS, JOHN THOMAS, and DAVID WOOD, Leeds, Fruit Merchants Leeds Pet Aug 29 Ord Aug 28
 WOOD, JONES, Ashford, Licensed Victualler Canterbury Pet Aug 31 Ord Aug 31
 Amended Notice substituted for that published in the London Gazette of 2nd August:
 KENT, ALFRED, Birmingham, Manufacturing Jeweller Birmingham Pet Aug 31 Ord Aug 31

FIRST MEETINGS.

- ALEXANDER, ALFRED GEORGE, Crouch End, Greengrocer Sept 13 at 11 Bankruptcy bldg, Carey st
 BATTLE, FARRIS, Manchester, Bookseller Sept 11 at 3 Ogden's chmrs, Bridge st, Manchester
 BIRD, FREDERICK, Yardley, Colmore Row, Birmingham
 BOON, GEORGE, Wakefield, Boot Dealer Sept 10 at 11 Off Rec, 6 Bond st, Wakefield
 BRANDON, HENRY JOHN, Fleet st, Publisher Sept 11 at 2.30 Bankruptcy bldg, Carey st
 BROUGHTON, RICHARD, Manchester, Builder Sept 11 at 2.30 Ogden's chmrs, Bridge st, Manchester
 CARPENTER, FREDERICK, Folkestone, Builder Sept 13 at 2 Off Rec, Canterbury
 COLLIER, CHARLES CHURCHILL, Cambridge, Druggist Sept 10 at 11 Off Rec St Paul's sq, Bedford
 DANIELS, THOMAS, Stamford st, Builder Sept 11 at 15 Bankruptcy bldg, Carey st
 DAVIS, EDMUND, Bucker, Farmer Sept 10 at 12 Off Rec, 26 Temple chmrs, Temple Avenue
 FINCH, F. E., Malt Factor Sept 11 at 12 Bankruptcy bldg, Carey st
 FOXTON, WILLIAM, York, Boot Dealer Sept 12 at 12.30 On Rec, 28, Stonegate, York
 FROST, GEORGE, Hants, Licensed Victualler Sept 20 at 3 Off Rec, Cambridge Junction, High Street, Portmouth
 HALL, EDWARD BRAKE TURVILLE, Watling st, High Court Pet July 9 Ord Aug 30
 HUGHES, FRANK ALBERT, Camberwell, Dramatic Agent High Court Pet July 12 Ord Aug 31
 JACKSON, WILLIAM HINDE, Sheffield, Butcher Sheffield Pet Aug 27 Ord Aug 29
 JAMES, DAVID, Highbury, Traveller High Court Pet Aug 30 Ord Aug 30
 JENKINS, WILLIAM, Penarth, Insurance Agent Cardiff Pet June 28 Ord Aug 27
 KING, FARNHAM E., Birmingham, Tea Dealer Birmingham Pet July 15 Ord Aug 30
 LAMONT, SAMUEL GREEN, Chorley, Draper Bolton Pet Aug 31 Ord Aug 31
 LEWIS, FRANCIS THOMAS, Barrow-in-Furness, Grocer Barrow-in-Furness Pet Aug 22 Ord Aug 31
 LITTLE, JOHN, Lance, Yeast Dealer Liverpool Pet Aug 28 Ord Aug 31
 O'LEARY, JOHN, Cornwall, Farmer Truro Pet Aug 27 Ord Aug 26
 PATTERSON, JOHN GERRARD, Staffs, Manufacturer's Agent Macclesfield Pet Aug 19 Ord Aug 29
 SEDGWICK, BENJAMIN, Kent, Farmer Rochester Pet Aug 17 Ord Aug 29
 SIMPSON, GEORGE, Pontypridd, Jeweller Pontypridd Pet Aug 16 Ord Aug 26
 SMITH, FREDERICK, and WILLIAM SMITH, Glam, Grocers Cardiff Pet Aug 29 Ord Aug 29
 STOKES, JOHN, West Bromwich, Milkseller West Bromwich Pet Aug 17 Ord Aug 26
 STOKES, SYLVANUS, Smethwick, Baker West Bromwich Pet Aug 17 Ord Aug 26
 STRONG, HENRY, Aberdare Fruiterer Aberdare Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 26
 TRELEAVEN, CHARLES MORCOM, and FREDERICK WALTER TRELEAVEN, Cornwall, Cabinet Makers Truro Pet Aug 17 Ord Aug 31
 WAITE, THOMAS, Berkhill, Builder Hastings Pet July 24 Ord Aug 31
 WILDE, OSCAR FINGAL O'FLAHERTY WILDS, Chelsea, Author High Court Pet June 21 Ord Aug 31
 WILLIAMS, JOHN THOMAS, and DAVID WOOD, Leeds, Fruit Merchants Leeds Pet Aug 28 Ord Aug 28
 WOOD, JONES, Ashford, Kent, Licensed Victualler Canterbury Aug 21 Ord Aug 31
 WRIGHT, BENJAMIN WILLIAM, Bilston, Staffs, Bacon Curer Wolverhampton Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 30

- SLADDEN, HENRY, Rochester, Poultre Sept 16 at 12 Off Rec, 149, High st, Rochester
 SMITH, JOHN, Rochester, Hawker Sept 16 at 11.30 Off Rec, 149, High st, Rochester
 STOKES, JOHN, West Bromwich, Milkseller Sept 13 at 10.45 County Court, West Bromwich
 STOKES, SYLVANUS, Smethwick, Baker Sept 18 at 10.45 County Court, West Bromwich
 STUBINGTON, EDWARD, Barnes, Builder Sept 11 at 11 Bankruptcy bldg, Carey st
 THRESH, THOMAS, and GEORGE THRESH, Wakefield, Collycoy Proprietors Sept 19 at 10 Bull Hotel, Westgate, Wakefield
 THRESH, CHARLES HENRY, and WILLIAM HENRY NORSBURY, Wakelfield, Liner Drapers Sept 12 at 10.45 Bull Hotel, Westgate, Wakefield
 VAILLENDER, THOMAS, Worcester, Farmer Sept 12 at 4 County Court bldgs, Cheltenham
 WHITAKER, JAMES HENRY, Birmingham, Grocer Sept 11 at 11 23, Colmore Row, Birmingham
 WHITHEAD, CHRISTOPHER, Middlewich, Ironmonger Sept 11 at 23 Royal Hotel, Crewe
 WILSON, JOSEPH, Folkestone, Florist Sept 18 at 2.30 Off Rec, 73, Castle st, Canterbury
 WITHERIDGE, ARTHUR, Devonport, Carpenter Sept 13 at 10.30 10, Atheneum te, Plymouth

ADJUDICATIONS.

- BAON, BEN, Manchester, Pottery Manufacturer Derby Pet July 10 Ord Aug 31
 BAKER, THOMAS, Lewisham, Gent Greenwich Pet July 3 Ord Aug 31
 BENTON, W. MANSFORD, Wandsworth High Court Pet June 28 Ord Aug 29
 BORLEY, JOSEPH, Ipswich, Baker Ipswich Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 26
 BOWEN, RICHARD, Uxk, Builder Newport, Mon Pet Aug 30 Ord Aug 30
 BRANDON, HENRY JOHN, Fleet st, Publisher High Court Pet Aug 7 Ord Aug 29
 BRINDLEY, WALTER HENRY, Stourbridge, Clerk Stourbridge Pet Aug 21 Ord Aug 30
 BROWN, CLEMENT CHARLES, Tottenham, Builder Edmon-ton Pet Aug 28 Ord Aug 28
 BURGESS, THOMAS, Cheshire, Manure Agent Macclesfield Pet Aug 30 Ord Aug 30
 CRADOCK, THOMAS, Langley Green, nr Oldbury, Worcestershire, Miner West Bromwich Pet Aug 8 Ord Aug 30
 COUSINS, WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, St Martin's at High Court Pet June 29 Ord Aug 31
 CRAMER, HENRY CHARLES, Brighton, Hoister Brighton Pet July 30 Ord Aug 18
 DENISON, RICHARD, Leeds, Mechanical Engineer Leeds Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 26
 DILLOW, WILLIAM, Astley, Salop, Blacksmith Shrewsbury Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 31
 FRAZER, EDWARD, Lombard st, E C, Solicitor High Court Pet April 3 Ord Aug 28
 GLOVER, FRANK EDWARD, Crews, Stationer Crews Pet Aug 31 Ord Aug 31
 GOODAY, GEORGE ONLEY, St Pancras High Court Pet July 25 Ord Aug 30
 HAINES, JOHN, Cardiff, Builder Cardiff Pet Aug 3 Ord Aug 26
 HALL, OSWALD FAYLE, Wavertree, Biscuit Maker Liverpool Pet Aug 17 Ord Aug 31
 HALL, EDWARD BRAKE TURVILLE, Watling st, High Court Pet July 9 Ord Aug 30
 HUGHES, FRANK ALBERT, Camberwell, Dramatic Agent High Court Pet July 12 Ord Aug 31
 JACKSON, WILLIAM HINDE, Sheffield, Butcher Sheffield Pet Aug 27 Ord Aug 29
 JAMES, DAVID, Highbury, Traveller High Court Pet Aug 30 Ord Aug 30
 JENKINS, WILLIAM, Penarth, Insurance Agent Cardiff Pet June 28 Ord Aug 27
 KING, FARNHAM E., Birmingham, Tea Dealer Birmingham Pet July 15 Ord Aug 30
 LAMONT, SAMUEL GREEN, Chorley, Draper Bolton Pet Aug 31 Ord Aug 31
 LEWIS, FRANCIS THOMAS, Barrow-in-Furness, Grocer Barrow-in-Furness Pet Aug 22 Ord Aug 31
 LITTLE, JOHN, Lance, Yeast Dealer Liverpool Pet Aug 28 Ord Aug 31
 O'LEARY, JOHN, Cornwall, Farmer Truro Pet Aug 27 Ord Aug 26
 PATTERSON, JOHN GERRARD, Staffs, Manufacturer's Agent Macclesfield Pet Aug 19 Ord Aug 29
 SEDGWICK, BENJAMIN, Kent, Farmer Rochester Pet Aug 17 Ord Aug 29
 SIMPSON, GEORGE, Pontypridd, Jeweller Pontypridd Pet Aug 16 Ord Aug 26
 SMITH, FREDERICK, and WILLIAM SMITH, Glam, Grocers Cardiff Pet Aug 29 Ord Aug 29
 STOKES, JOHN, West Bromwich, Milkseller West Bromwich Pet Aug 17 Ord Aug 26
 STOKES, SYLVANUS, Smethwick, Baker West Bromwich Pet Aug 17 Ord Aug 26
 STRONG, HENRY, Aberdare Fruiterer Aberdare Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 26
 TRELEAVEN, CHARLES MORCOM, and FREDERICK WALTER TRELEAVEN, Cornwall, Cabinet Makers Truro Pet Aug 17 Ord Aug 31
 WAITE, THOMAS, Berkhill, Builder Hastings Pet July 24 Ord Aug 31
 WILDE, OSCAR FINGAL O'FLAHERTY WILDS, Chelsea, Author High Court Pet June 21 Ord Aug 31
 WILLIAMS, JOHN THOMAS, and DAVID WOOD, Leeds, Fruit Merchants Leeds Pet Aug 28 Ord Aug 28
 WOOD, JONES, Ashford, Kent, Licensed Victualler Canterbury Aug 21 Ord Aug 31
 WRIGHT, BENJAMIN WILLIAM, Bilston, Staffs, Bacon Curer Wolverhampton Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 30

SALE OF ENSUING WEEK.

- Sept. 11.—MESSRS. J. A. LUMLEY & CO., at 4, Marble-arch, at 1, Furniture and Contents of Residence (see advertisement, Aug. 17, p. 4).

0
0
10.50
10.45
4 11
field,
West,
MUR, Bull
at 4
pt 11
Sept
Off
13 at

Derby
July 3
Pet
g 28
Aug
Court
Tour
non-
field
ross-
Ord
High
ton
Leeds
bury
elton
Pet
Pet
Ord
ver-
ourt
rent
field
Ang
rdif
ham
Pet
rocer
Aug
g 27
gent
Aug
Pet
boers
rom-
rom-
Aug
TER Pet
ly 24
lase,
fruit
ster-
urer

arch,
iver-